

Caledonian



Mercury.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8. 1783.

EDINBURGH,

No 9599.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Last Night but two of performing till Saturday the 22d of this instant March.

On MONDAY next, March 10, will be presented, a New COMEDY OPERA, (never performed here) called,

THE FAIR AMERICAN.

Written by Mr PEEBLES. Aulus a several Favourite Dramatic Pieces.

As now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, with distinguished

and approved.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and proper Decorations.

Admiral Dreadnaught, Mr MOSS ;

Old Bala, Mr JOHNSON ;

Carbines and Drums, Mr LA-MASH ;

Summers, Mr Bell ; Boreas, Mr Simpson ; Fribourg, Mr Benson ;

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LOD SHELBURNE'S SPEECH in the Debate of Monday Night, the 17th ult. concerning the ADDRESS on the PEACE. [After Lord King had spoken, there was a loud cry from all sides for "the question," but before it was put.]

LOD SHELBURNE rose, and the House was all attention.

THE lateness of the hour, my Lords, said he, will not suffer me to take the liberty of trespassing so far on your patience as my feelings would therein prompt me, to on the present occasion. I shall not address your passions—that candid province I will leave to those who have shewn such ability for its government to-night. As my conduct has been founded upon integrity, facts and plain reasoning will form its best support.—I shall necessarily waive the consideration of the critical moment at which I stepped into the administration of the affairs of this country—a moment when, if there be any credit due to the solemn, public declarations of men, who seemed then, and seem now, to have the welfare of the state nearest to their hearts—every hope of renovated lustre was gone, and nothing but dreary despondency remained to the well-wishers of Great Britain. I am now speaking within memory, and consequently within proof. It is not for me to boast of my motives for standing forward at a period so alarming. My circumstances are not so obscure as to render my conduct a matter of dubiety, and my own explanation of my feelings would, I flatter myself, fall far short of that credit which sympathy would give me in the minds of men, whose patriotism is not that of words. I make no merit of my hardiness; and when I speak of mine, I wish your Lordships to understand me as speaking of the generous enterprise of my noble and honourable colleagues in administration. It was our duty as good citizens; when the state is in danger, all selfish apprehensions should be banished. I shall not, therefore, expatiate on my reasons for coming into office, but openly and candidly tell your Lordships how I have conducted myself in it. A peace was the dearest wish of the nation at that time. How was that to be procured best for the advantage of my country? Certainly by gaining the most accurate knowledge of the relative condition of the powers at war. Here a field of knowledge was required to be beaten, which no one man, vast and profound as it is possible to picture human capacity, would by any means be supposed equal to. Then if one man was inadequate to the whole task, the next question naturally is, what set of men are best qualified as auxiliaries in it? What is the skill required? A knowledge of trade and commerce, with all its relations, and an intimate acquaintance with military affairs, and all its concomitants.—Were men of this description consulted previous to, and during the progress of the treaty now before your Lordships? I answer, they were. And with this sanction Administration need assume no false brow of bravery, in combating glittering assertions without edge, and inflated speculations without stamina. Let us examine them, my Lords: Ministry, in the first place, is blamed for drawing the boundary they have done between the territories of the United States, and those of our Sovereign in Canada. Suppose the entire fur trade sunk into the sea, where is the detriment to this country? Is 50,000 l. a year, imported in that article, any object for Great Britain to continue a war which the people of England, by their representations, have declared their abhorrence of? Surely it is not. But much less must this appear in our sight, when I tell Parliament, and the whole kingdom, that for many years past, one year with another, the preferment of this annual import of 50,000 l. has lost this country, on an average, 800,000 l. I have the vouchers in my pocket, should your Lordships be inclined to examine the fact. But the trade is not given up; it is only divided, and divided for our benefit. I appeal to all men conversant with the nature of that trade, whether its best resources in Canada do not lie to the northward. What then is the result of this part of the treaty, so wisely, and with so much sincere love of poor old England, clamoured against by noble Lords? Why, this—You have generously given America, with whom every call under heaven urges you to stand on the footing of brethren, a share in a trade, the monopoly of which you fondly preferred to yourselves, at the loss of the enormous sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Monopolies, some way or other, are ever justly punished: They forbid rivalry, and rivalry is of the very essence of the well-being of trade. This seems to be the *era of Protestantism* in trade. All Europe appear enlightened, and eager to throw off the vile shackles of oppressive ignorant monopoly. It is a principle on which we have had the wisdom to act with respect to our brethren of Ireland; and, if conciliation be our view, why should we not reach it out also to America? Our generosity is not much, but, little as it is, let us give it with a grace. Indeed, to speak properly, it is not generosity to them, but economy to ourselves. And now that I am speaking on the provisional articles with America, I shall dismiss that subject, though it is blended with others, before I proceed to the investigation of the rest of the objections to the treaties of pacification. Why have you given America the freedom of fishing in all your creeks and harbours, and especially on the Banks of Newfoundland? say the noble objectors to this article. Why, because, in the first place, they could, from their locality, have exercised a fishery in that quarter for the first season (for there are two) without our consent, and in despite of all our efforts to repel them. In February, the first season commences, and that is entirely at their devotion: for our people have never, and can never take their stations there so soon. With regard to the other reason, let us again revert to what I have already said respecting the fur trade; though we have not a monopoly, we have got such superior advantages in the article of drying, curing, and preparing our fish for market, from the exclusive command of the most contiguous shores, that a rivalry can only when our industry to reap those benefits our preferable situation in this respect presents to us. But why have we not stipulated a reciprocity of fishing in the American harbours and creeks? I'll tell your Lordships—Because we have abundant employment in our own. Would not an American think it sordid in the extreme, nay, consider it bordering on madness, to cover the privilege of fattening our cattle on some of their sterile wilds, when we had our own fertile savannahs to have recourse to? Such would be the opinion entertained of Ministry, if it had had childishly and avaritiously made a stipulation of the nature the objectors think they ought to have. As to the mafas, a noble Lord said, we were to have in such abundance at Penobscot; I will oppose a fact to his bare assertion. I have in my pocket a certificate from one of the ablest surveyors in our service, that there is not a tree there capable of being made a mast.

But there remains somewhat in these provisional articles still

to be considered, which I have never reflected on without feelings as pungent as any which the warmest admirers of the virtues of the Loyalists can possibly have experienced; I mean the unhappy necessity of our affairs, which induced the extremity of submitting the fate of the property of these brave and worthy men to the discretion of their enemies. I have but one answer to give the House in this particular; it is the answer I gave my own bleeding heart. A part must be wounded, that the whole of the empire may not perish. If better terms could be had, think you, my Lords, that I would not have embraced them? You all know my creed. You all know my steadiness. If it were possible to put aside the bitter cup of the adversities of this country presented to me, you know I would have done it; but you called for peace: To make it in the circumstances which your Lordships all know I stood in, was most arduous. In this point nothing could be more grievous to me. Neither in public or in private life is it my character to desert my friends: I had, but the alternative—Either accept the terms, said Congress, of our recommendation to the States, in favour of the Colonists, or continue the war. It is in our power to do no more than recommend. Is there any man who hears me who will clasp his hand on his heart, and step forward and say, I ought to have broken off the treaty? If there be, I am sure he neither knows the state of his country, nor yet has he paid any attention to the wishes of it. But still I do not despond with respect to the loyalists; I rely upon the wisdom, the honour, and the temper of the Congress. They were cautious in wording their treaty, lest they should possibly give offence to the new States, whose constitutions had not advanced to those habits of appearance and strength that banishes all suspicions. And, believe me, they do the Loyalists the offices not of friends who surmise doubts on this occasion. But say the worst; and that, after all, this estimable set of men are not received and cherished in the bosom of their own country. Is England so lost to gratitude, and all the feelings of humanity, as not to afford them an asylum? Who can be so base as to think she will refuse it to them? Surely it cannot be that noble-minded man, who would plunge his country again knee-deep in blood, and saddle it with an expence of twenty annual millions, for the purpose of restoring them. Without one drop of blood spilt, and without one-fifth expence of one year's campaign, happiness and ease can be given the Loyalists in as ample a manner as these blessings were ever in their enjoyment; therefore let the outcry cease on this head.

We will now, my Lords, consider the articles with France; and first, let us look to Europe.—I am asked, why overlook all the treaties respecting Dunkirk? Why, let me ask the question in return, why were not these treaties ever enforced during all the Administrations which have passed away since the demolition of that harbour was first stipulated? This negligence is *prime facie* evidence of the little account in which the fulfilling of that treaty has hitherto been held; for were it otherwise, we had often the power to enforce it. And I have heard that able seaman, the late Lord Hawke, declare, that all the art and cost that France could bestow on the basin of Dunkirk, would not render it in any degree formidable or noxious to Great Britain. But, as was well observed by a noble friend near me (Lord Grantham) France wished to have the feathers the formerly strutted with, restored to her; and surely no sober man would continue the war to thwart a fancy so little detrimental to us. However, if I am mistaken; if Lord Hawke be mistaken; if former Ministers be mistaken, let the proof be produced. Till then, I trust your Lordships, if you do not now approve of the conduct of my administration; in this particular, you will at least suspend your judgments. We will now, if your Lordships please, advert to the objections respecting the cession to France on the coast of Newfoundland. What is it? Seven degrees of latitude. These are sounding words; but they are no more. By this part of the treaty future quarrels are guarded against. The concurrent fishery formerly exercised was a source of needless strife—the French are now confined to a certain spot—it is nothing compared to the extent we possess, and it is besides situate in the least productive part of that coast. But I would not have your Lordships pay greater attention to my bare assertion, than I trust you will to the assertions of those who take upon themselves to pronounce this part of the treaty wrong. I have here ready for your inspection the opinions of the ablest men on that subject. I applied to the person best qualified to point them out to me. The noble Lord near me, (Lord Keppel) then at the head of the Admiralty, referred me to three officers in his Majesty's service, whose judgment and integrity he could rely on, and your Lordships, on the bare naming of them, will rely on too. [Here Lord Shelburne named Admiral Edwards, a Captain, (whose name we do not recollect) and Lieut. Lane, who had served under and possessed the confidence of the famous circumnavigator, Captain Cook.] The officers all declared, that the best fishing was to the southward, which was entirely in the possession of the English; so that, we must doubt the national spirit, and the national industry of this country, before we can pronounce, said his Lordship, this so-much-talked-of seven league fishery an injury to Great Britain. As to the cession of St Pierre and Miquelon, where is the proof that these places can be fortified so as to annoy us? I call on the noble objectors for their proofs; I call in vain, I know I do. I have here in my hand that which will satisfy your Lordships how idle all furnishes are on that head. Here are certificates from the most skilful and experienced engineers, [his Lordship named the engineers, but we do not remember them] that neither St Pierre or Miquelon would admit the construction of a fortress which could stand the attack of the smallest of your frigates. Permit me, my Lords, to impress upon your minds, that the foundation of all the parts of the respective treaties before you was, as I stated in the beginning, not speculation or idle conjecture, but practice and solid experience. My language does not mock your understanding with assertions—it feeds it with facts. With this constantly in your eye, I court, for myself and my colleagues, your Lordships decision on our conduct. And we will now, if your Lordships please, take a view of our affairs in the West Indies. All the islands there are restored to us, and, in return, we cede St Lucia and Tobago. St Lucia, held in so much estimation now, may be tried more fairly by the value set upon it at the last peace. As I said before, on all hands it is allowed that was not an humiliating, but a high and mighty peace for this country. Why, therefore, if this island was, as the objectors pretend, the key-stone that supported and connected the arch of all our power in the Leeward Islands; why, I say, was not this island then retained? But I can produce the opinions of your most experienced seamen on this head, my Lords, which vindicate that Ministry as well as the present. And I do

therefore claim the indulgence (until my position is controverted by superior evidence) to be believed, when I assert that St Lucia is not of that vast consequence some noble Lords would possess this House with the opinion of, in order to depreciate the merits of the treaty. With respect to Tobago, it is said the cession of that island will ruin our cotton manufacture. Pray, let me ask noble Lords, was our cotton manufacture a poor one before we possessed that island? As no noble Lord rises to assert the affirmative, I may be allowed to state it in the negative. It was not poor then. Why should it be poor now? We have been long in possession of that great branch of trade, consequently we can afford to give a greater price for cotton than any of our neighbours. Cotton, therefore, be it in the hands of friend or foe, will always, your Lordships may be assured, find its way to our door in preference to that of those who cannot meet it with such a purse. But I know a few over-grown monopolizers of that article, or some selfish proprietors, would see the nation steeped in blood sooner than they would forfeit, by the peace, one farthing of that emolument which they used to make when Tobago was in our hands. Let me comfort these worthy grumblers, by telling them, that the islands restored to us contain a vast number of acres, uncultivated, which may be applied to the growth of this much-coveted commodity.

We will now, my Lords, proceed to the examination of the objections against the part of the French treaty that respects our affairs on the coast of Africa. Senegal is given up, and the gum trade is therefore lost. Is the inference just? Is not the faith of France engaged for our having a fair share of that trade? More than a share we never were in possession of. But what tie is this same *faith*? It will be asked—What tie? Why, as strong a tie as all men of reflection must know every parchment tie is between rival nations—only to be observed while interest or convenience obliges. The ties of nations, no man can be so wretchedly versed in history, or so miserably deficient in observation, as to place upon the parallel with those which are binding upon individuals; but an enquiry your Lordships will find, that Senegal, which we have given up, is not so favourably situate for trade as Senegambia, which we have kept. The former has a bar dangerous to shipping; an inconvenience which the other is free from. In a word, by this article of the treaty, instead of losing any thing, we secure (as much as we ever had secured) a share in the gum trade; and we are not under the necessity we formerly were of making that coast a grave for our fellow-subjects, thousands of whom were annually devoted to destruction from the unheathiness of that climate, by means of our jealousy, which sent them there to watch an article of trade which in vain we endeavoured to monopolize.

It now remains, my Lords, that I should call your attention to what concerns the part of the treaty respecting the East Indies. Here ministry are asked, Why they restored Pondicherry to the French? and why they gave permission to them to run a ditch round Chandernagore? Two cogent reasons can be given for this conduct. The first is the unwillingness, and the inability of this country, to prosecute the war; and the other is, the disaffected state of the British dominions in that part of the world. Your Lordships must soon be fully acquainted with the whole of the melancholy truth I only glance at on this occasion. My Lords, by the last accounts from thence, the troops were declared to be four months unpaid, and of course upon the eve of a mutiny. Nay, in such a miserable situation were the affairs of the last India Company in that quarter, that they were obliged to mortgage their commodities to wealthy individuals, who would not (so reduced is the credit of the Company) take their solemn assurances for the faithful disposal of their stock at the East India sales here, but employed agents to see the business more securely transacted. And your Lordships may form some estimate of the extravagance of the usury at which the Company are obliged to borrow from these people, when some of the ready agents employed by those usurers, have two thousand pounds a year, commission for their trouble. Is it necessary, my Lords, to say a word more for the necessity of conceding these matters to the French, who were at the very moment forming alliances with Hyder Ally, our most formidable and inveterate enemy, to drive us entirely out of the country? Our old foe, Monsieur de Bussy, in the decline of life, almost at the age of eighty, left France purposely to form that alliance.—And what had we to withhold its force when formed?—Will unpaid troops fight, think you? But say that it was possible to expect such disinterested conduct from a common soldiery, will, or rather can, pampered troops fight? Our accounts about the same time told us, that our forces sent out against Hyder Ally, were in daily dread of being starved to death. What stand could an army of infantry, (for we had no horse) make against that potent prince, and his numerous, well-appointed, formidable cavalry? None. They would be as chaff before the wind. While, therefore, the French Court were ignorant of the sad condition of our affairs in that quarter, while they were as yet unacquainted with the result of Monsieur de Bussy's negociation with Hyder Ally, was it not prudent in the British Ministry to concede, as they did at the moment, when there was a probability that they had conceded what was no longer in their power?

I have now, said his Lordship, gone as well as my memory serves me, through the detail of all the objections which have been made to the treaty between us and France; and I refer your Lordships to, from the facts to which I have all along referred you, the necessity and the policy of our conduct in this particular. Let me before I conclude, call to your Lordships minds the general state of this country at the period in which the acerb negotiations were set on foot. Were we not at the extremity of distress? Did not the boldest of us cry out for peace? Was not the object of the war done away? Was not the independence of America solemnly recognized by Parliament? Consider that independence be afterwards made a stipulation for the restoration of tranquility? On an entire (not a partial) view of our affairs at that time, is there any honest, sensible man in this kingdom, that will not say the powerful confederacy, whom we had then to contend had the most decided superiority over us? Had we scarce one taxable article that was not ready taxed to the utmost extent?—Were we not one hundred and eighty millions in debt, and had we not a enormous sum of twenty millions unfunded? Let me then, will answer me these questions fairly tell me, now, in such circumstances, he would make a peace, before he lets his country loose against those treaties, the ratification of which has (for myself at least I will speak, and I believe I may do the same for my colleagues) so many anxious days, and sleepless nights. It is easy for any blunder to pull down the fair

but it is that a reason, my Lords, he should censure the skill of the architect who reared it? But I fear I trespass, my Lords, on your patience too long. The subject was near my heart, and you will pardon me. Nor can I, indeed (now, sit down, without bearing testimony to the worth of a man, who, I know, deserves well of his country. Mr Olwald has been spoken of by a noble Lord, as if unqualified for his employment. My Lords, permit me, without any flattery, to pay Mr Olwald what is barely his due, and to say, that if honour, integrity, and most extensive knowledge of the great concerns in which he was to negotiate, could stamp a man a fit agent, for so highly important a business as that which he was engaged in, I know not a subject of this empire whom his Majesty ought to have preferred to that gentleman. It would be happy for this country, that in all its momentous affairs, talents (as in this case) were consulted before rank; not that I would have any one who bears me imagine, that I do not rate a British merchant as one of the most really estimable characters in the commercial world, where only this country, if it sought its true interest, would ever wish to shine.

EDINBURGH.

Half past Seven o'clock.

[The London post being not yet arrived, owing probably to the late storm, rather than disappoint our readers in the country, we have thought it most advisable to publish without waiting longer.]

The following are the appointments for the ensuing Spring Circuits.

WEST—Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Kenner.

Stirling,	Friday,	April 25.
Glasgow,	Thursday,	May 1.
Inverary,	Thursday,	May 8.
SOUTH—Lords Gardenstoun and Braxfield.		
Jedburgh,	Thursday,	April 24.
Dumfries,	Thursday,	May 1.
Ayr,	Thursday,	May 8.
NORTH—Lords Hailes and Henderland.		
Perth,	Thursday,	April 24.
Aberdeen,	Thursday,	May 1.
Inverness,	Friday,	May 9.

Thursday, the Court of Session determined a very singular cause. Mr Carmelt, merchant in Greenock, had laid a bet on the 12th of September, with Mr Gillies of Dalnottar, of twenty pounds, that he, (Mr Carmelt) would ride his mare from the crofs of Glasgow to the crofs of Dalkeith, and back again, betwixt four o'clock in the morning and ten at night, (that is, a hundred miles within eighteen hours.) The wager was to be determined within thirty days, and a written minute was signed by the parties to the above purpose. Mr Carmelt insisted to be allowed to dismount and lead his mare down hills or steep places. This Mr Gillies refused, alledging, that the words of the minute were to be strictly interpreted; that it was a race against time; that Mr Carmelt was to ride all the way, as Mr Gillies was entitled to every chance of the mare's being lame, slipping her shoulder, breaking her neck, &c. Mr Carmelt, on the other hand, contended, that it was not a race, but a journey; that the words were to be liberally interpreted; that it was to be performed in the usual way of journey riding, where the riders may occasionally dismount and lead their horses. The cause was brought before Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, who prolonged the time for determining the wager, till the 12th of March, and found Mr Carmelt entitled to dismount and lead his horse down hill.—Against this interlocutor, Mr Gillies reaimed to the Court. After hearing very ingenious pleadings, the Court were of opinion, that as Mr Gillies had refused to come into submission, which Mr Carmelt offered, and had not allowed a liberal interpretation to be put on the words of the wager; he had, therefore, been the cause why it was not determined in the time specified; and that, as the time was now elapsed, circumstances were altered which could not be supplied. The Court, therefore, dismissed the cause, without giving expences to either party. So that it may be truly said, the Lawyers got the oyster, while each of their clients got only a shell. The counsel for the pursuer was, Mr James Wolfe Murray; and for the defender, Mr George Ferguson.

Alexander Murray, Esq; reported the above cause to the Court, and after the usual oaths, took his seat on the Bench, by the title of Lord Henderland.

Ilay Campbell, Esq; also took the oaths and his seat within the bar, as his Majesty's Solicitor General, in room of Lord Henderland.

Yesterday, the High Court of Justiciary met, in order to receive Lord Henderland as one of their number, in room of Lord Kames, deceased. His Majesty's letter being read, appointing Lord Henderland one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, his Lordship took the oaths to Government at the Clerks table, and afterwards his seat upon the Bench. At the same time, his Majesty's commission, appointing Ilay Campbell, Esq; Solicitor-General for Scotland, was also read, and both ordered to be recorded in the books of Adjournal.

This day, a meeting was held in St Mary's Chapel, in consequence of an advertisement inserted in our last, in order to take under consideration the steps necessary for the removal of the slaughter-houses from this city, in consequence of an act of Parliament lately obtained for that purpose. The meeting was far from being numerous, owing, it is presumed, in a great measure, to the Court of Session's sitting at the time. Such as did attend, however, were very respectable. Captain Frazer, engineer, being unanimously called to the chair, Sir William Forbes, in a very able and pertinent speech, stated the reasons for calling them together. Sir William observed, that the Commissioners appointed by the act of Parliament, for ascertaining what indemnification should be allowed the Butchers for their property, &c. though they had not entirely concluded the business, had nevertheless gone so far as to enable him to inform the meeting, that a sum little short of three thousand guineas would be necessary to be raised, before the Butchers could be removed. He therefore proposed, that a voluntary contribution should immediately be set on foot for that purpose. This idea meeting with general approbation, Sir William read a paper which he had previously drawn up, and which he proposed should be published in the news-papers, soliciting subscriptions from the public at large. After reasoning shortly on the subject, in which Dr Gregory Grant took the principal share, the paper was unanimously approved of. Sir William then produced a form of the subscription paper, and several of the gentlemen present subscribed very liberally.

Upon the 18th ult. died, at his house of Lybster, in the county of Caithness, Alexander Sinclair, Esq; of Lybster, in the 79th year of his age. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians on Tuesday last, Dr Charles Stewart, physician in Edinburgh, was unanimously admitted as Licentiate of the College.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, the Judge Admiral of Scotland was pleased to grant a commission to John Law, messenger in Edinburgh, as Admiral-Macer of the High Court of Admiralty, in the room of George Bathgate, deceased.

The Pomona arrived at Campvere the 16th February. The passengers were all set at liberty on the ship's arrival there.

The Star, Ritchie, and Mary, Hay, both from Leith, and the Endeavour, from Bo'ness, arrived in the Thames on Sunday last.

Yesterday arrived in Leith Roads, the Charlotte of Sunderland, Walker; the Shafto of Newcastle, Philips; the John of Newcastle, Taylor, all from Newcastle with coals.

The Margaret, of and for Montrose, from Alemouth, with oats for the poor of Montrose, was totally lost on the 5th instant, at nine A. M. in taking that harbour in a violent gale of wind at S. E. and every person on board perished.

Tuesday last, the Ganges, a Danish East Indiaman, bound for Bengal, put into the harbour of Greenock in distress. It is said she must unload and go into the dry dock, before she can proceed on her voyage.

The Jean, Barclay, and Betsey, Douglas, are arrived at Jamaica, from Clyde.

The Sally, Scott, from Clyde, is arrived at Antigua; and the Bellona, Ryeburn, at St. Thomas's.

On Tuesday, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimously elected Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland:

His Grace the DUKE of BUCKLEIGH, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord ELTON, Deputy Governor.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

David Anderson, Esq; writer to the signet.

Lord ALVA.

Colonel Robert Campbell, Receiver General.

John Pringle of Haining, Esq;

David Stewart Moncrieff, Esq;

Lord BRAXFIELD.

General Henry Flescher.

Duke of MONTROSE.

Hay Campbell, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General.

George Baillie of Jarrowwood, Esq.

William Ramsay, Esq; Banker.

John Campbell, Esq; writer to the signet.

On the 5th instant, the body of the boy, who was formerly mentioned, belonging to the Jean, Robert Brown master, from Leith, was found in Carron River, and decently buried in the church-yard of Falkirk, by the people at Sea Lock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gofport, to his friend in Edinburgh, February 28, 1783.

"I have been here above six weeks waiting for a convoy, but to no purpose. Several ships have been ordered to convoy the fleet to their respective ports, but I am sorry to inform you that the sailors on board the men of war have mutinied, and are determined not to go to sea till they are paid off, and re-shipped.—They say they will obey their officers in every thing, but one, which is, that they will not weigh their anchors.—Lord Howe was on board haranguing them the other day, but without effect. On Wednesday last a marine on board one of the ships refusing to join the mutiny, and laying he was glad to be out of the scrape; the sailors laid hold of a rope that hung from the main-yard, put it about the man's neck, and hoisted him up to the yard where he hung till he was dead. One of the Lieutenants quarrelling them, they swore they would serve him the same way, but luckily he got assistance. So many ships being paid off, the sailors are become very riotous, and are constantly going about the streets drunk, and fighting with each other. Dr M. one of our passengers seeing a sailor lying bleeding very much, went to his assistance, but he died before the Doctor reached him; upon which the Doctor alighted a sailor who stood near, if there were no magistrates in the place to punish the offenders: 'Damn your eyes,' (replied the sailor,) 'we are all magistrates,' upon which, the Doctor was glad to sheer off, and I believe, will allow all the sailors in the fleet to bleed to death, before he goes to the assistance of one of them again."

FIARS of the Shire of Mid Lothian, for Crop and Year 1782.

Belt Wheat per bushel, L. 1 5 o

Belt Oats per bushel, L. 0 17 o

Blacked ditto, - 2 2 o

Second ditto, - 0 14 o

Belt Barley, - 1 0

Oatmeal 8 stone per bushel, L. 1

Blanded ditto, - 0 18 o

Peas, - 0 17 o

Rough ditto, - 0 25 o

All Storing money.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 6. Friendship, Watson, from Hull, with goods.

Good intent, Tod, from Lynn, with barley and pease.

Lark, Ayrshire, from Stockton, with grain.

Industry, Wilson, from Stockton, with wheat and oats.

7. Eleanor, Gregg, from London, with barley and pease.

John and Sarah, Reed, from Yarmouth, with ditto.

Laker, Luke, from Bolton, with wheat and oats.

Lady Betty, Fotheringhame, from Alemouth, with oats, &c.

Adventure, Turnbull, from St David's, with coals.

Newcastle, Thomson, from Perth, with barley, &c.

David and Betty, Cargill, from Bo'ness, with coals, &c.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 1. Sligo, Maciver, from Sligo, with goods.

2. Mally, Mackinnon, from Eddale, with flax.

4. Ganges, Theobert, from Copenhagen, for Bengal.

Nelly, Lyon, from Dumfries, with meal.

Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverston, with goods.

Lady Anne, Logan, from Dumfries, with oats and meal.

Garlis, Macgown, from Stranraer, with oats.

Jenny, Stewart, from Wigton, with ditto.

Governor Dalling, Moore, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum.

Lilly, Murdoch, from Whitehaven, with barley.

Lady Harriot, Hunter, from Kirkcudbright, with oats.

Gratton, Logas, from the Highlands, with herrings.

6. Indulphy, Flannan, from Whitehaven, with oats.

Squirrel, Maenair, from Wigton, with ditto.

Friendship, Goofby, from Stranraer, with ditto.

Peggie, Mitel ed, from Wigton, with ditto.

Flora, Connell, from Wales, with timber.

Swallow, Robertson, from Isle of Wight, with flour, &c.

Betty, Mackirdy, from Wigton, with oats.

SALE.

March 1. Peggy, MacLachlan, for Bellat, with goods.

Recovery, Fullarton, for Londonderry, with ditto.

2. Blaidded, Troop, for Jamaica, with ditto.

Mally, Pyne, for Ayr, with goods.

Provost, Macpherson, for Inver, in ballast.

6. Elizabeth, White, for Dublin, with goods.

Mally, Duncan, for Liverpool, with ditto.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas M'Ilvra, tenant in Frolong.

William Spence, merchant in Carrstairs.

John Hill, mercant in Aberdeen.

Advertisements unavoidably delayed will appear on Monday.

Next Week will be published.

Elegantly printed in three volumes 4to, illustrated with maps adapted to the Work.

THE HISTORY OF THE

PROGRESS AND TERMINATION

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC.

BY ADAM FERGUSON, T. L. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

DUNNS ROOMS.

ON account of Thursday next, the 13th, being the Fast Day, the WEEKLY ASSEMBLY will be held on Wednesday the 12th.

The Dancing to begin precisely at Six o'clock, in the evening, and to give over before twelve.

PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Thursday, March 6. 1783.

THIS Evening, the Question, "Whether is the Lady of an agreeable temper, though deformed, or one of an opposite temper, though beautiful, to be preferred as a Wife?"—was, after a very spirited and entertaining debate of near three hours, without two minutes interval between the speakers, determined, by a numerous and polite audience, in favour of the latter. A motion was made by a member, and unanimously agreed to, That as next Thursday is to be kept as the City's Fast, the Society do meet on MONDAY first, being the 10th instant, at the usual hour, when the following useful and amusing question will be the subject of debate, "Ought children, at the years of discretion, to be under the influence and control of their Parents in forming their matrimonial connection?"—The money collected to be applied to the use of the CHARITY WORK-HOUSE of this city. Ladies to pay, or not, as they please.

Tickets to be had at Mr SWAN's Jewellers and Hardware Shop, head of Carrubber's Close, and of the members, as usual.

To the Non-resident Members, Visitors, and Well-wishers of the

THE Trustee for the Creditors of the deceased ROBERT SYM, signet, clerk to the signet, having ordered an *interim* dividend among the creditors, the same will begin to be paid at the Hour of James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover Street, on Wednesday the 12th of March current, and continue every lawful day between the hours of ten and two.

Not to be repeated.

WOOD TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, a Hagg of Wood at Humpy, near Blackbells, consisting of oaks, alh, and birch. — Thomas Modar, at Highlee, the forester, will show the Hagg.

The roup to begin precisely at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE LET, aged of seven.

A LIMESTONE QUARRY, and a YELLOW SAND QUARRY, both on the estate of Woolmet, within four measured miles of the City of Edinburgh. Proposals to be given in to James Mitchel, factor at Amisfield, by Haddington, Mr George Seton, farrier in Hiltown, of Woolmet, will shew the Quarries to any person who chuse to become tackiman of either, or both.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

AND TOLLS TO LET.

THE SPRING ANNUAL MEETING of the Trustees for putting into execution the laws respecting the Turnpike Roads, and Coldstream Bridge, in the County of Berwick, is to be held at Greenlaw, in the House of Mrs Bucic, vintner, upon Monday the 31st instant; and, at the same time, will be let, by public roup, the Duties exigible at the following Toll Bars, on said roads, viz. Southhill, or Deanburn, Cleekimin, Midburn, Heckspethiean, Rowstontonbank, Fairburnmill, and Coldstream Bridge, in the said County.

N.B. As there is to be a nomination of New Trustees made, and other business of importance (besides the roup of the toll bars) to be laid before the meeting, it is expected the Trustees will attend at ten o'clock.

TO BE SOLD, by roup, within John's Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the eleventh day of March instant, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon.

That Large DWELLING-HOUSE in the town of ABERDEEN, with the office-houses and garden, presently possessed by Alexander Armstrong and Samuel Heriot, masons in Aberdeen.

The House is new and commodious, containing eight fire-rooms besides closets, and other conveniences fit to accommodate a genteel family. In the office-houses are a stable for six horses and a house fitted out to answer either for stable or brew-house, and a pump-well therein.

The progress of rents to be seen with John Smyth writer to the signet, who will also treat as to a private bargain with any person inclined.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

HERE will be exposed to public roup, upon Wednesday the 12th of March current, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

That HOUSE, and PLOT OF GROUND belonging thereto, situated at the foot of the Castle Bank, at the north end of Crawford's Close, in the Grass Market, Edinburgh, lately belonging to James Reikie, glazier, and presently possessed by Mr Porteous, platerer, and others.

The present yearly rental of the house is 9 l. Sterling, besides the value of a kiln, and kiln house, occupied by the late proprietor, not rented, but supposed worth about 21. Sterling yearly, and the whole is to be exposed at the upset price of 60 l. Sterling.

The title deeds and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Robert Cameron writer in Warriston's Close, who will inform of any further particulars wanted to be known, and has powers to conclude a private bargain.

A Country House and Parks to Let.

TO BE LET, furnished, for such a number of years, as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday first,

The House of CARROLSIDE, with the offices, kitchen, garden, and orchard; — also, the PARKS round the house, consisting of about 40 acres of ground, well inclosed, and all laid down in grass. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Leader; it is neat and commodious, lies within six miles of Lauder, five miles of Melrose, and eight miles of Kelso, all good market towns, and will be let either with or without the parks, as offers shall incline.

Apply to William Riddel writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th March current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS aforesaid, either together or in the

Lots following:

Lot I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irvingay and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Langhall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The teinds are valued, and a decree of sale thereof obtained.

Lot II.—The Lands of PIRBLE, lying in the parish of Kirmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tax for nineteen years, from Whitsunday 1779. They consist of above 220 acres, partly arable, and meadow, and partly muir-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already tilled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The teinds are valued.

Lot III.—Half of the Lands of KILDALE, lying in the burroughs of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at rent of 1 l. 5 s.

Lot IV.—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAP-PELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

FOR QUEBEC,

With liberty to call at Dublin in her way out,

The Ship OCEAN, burden 300

tons, ARCHIBALD BOGGS Master,

Now lying at Greenock, ready to take goods on board, and will be clear to sail with first fair wind after the 5th of March. — For freight or passage, apply to John Hamilton and Co. or Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.

The Ocean has very good accommodations for passengers, and her time of sailing may be depended on. — March 5. 1783.

FOR GRENADA,

To call at Antigua, Nevis, and St

Kitts, if freight offer,

THE KATHARINE,

A New Ship, about 300 tons burden,

ANDREW MEASON Master,

WILL sail from Leith in all March, For freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald, and Co. merchants in Leith, or the Master.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. — The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.



NOTICE.

If there are any persons who have claims on the late David Lord Colvin, Major of the 5th Regiment of foot, they will please give information thereof to Archibald Dundie writer to the signet, on or before the 1st of May next.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Captain ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, late of Leith, and ELISABETH ALEXANDER, his widow, are desired to meet at the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of March instant, at one o'clock midday, when a state of their affairs will be laid before the Creditors. It is intreated the Creditors will lodge notes of their debts with John Paterson town-clerk of Leith, previous to the day of meeting.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the late Mr DONALD MCLEOD, minister of Glencraig.

WHEREAS several of the creditors of the said Mr McLeod having by letter sent the amount of the debts due to them, with any voucher of such debts being produced, the trustees find it impossible to rank such creditors upon the bare amount of their debts, without producing the vouchers thereof, and oaths of the verity. Such of the creditors, therefore, as have not lodged the vouchers of their debts, are hereby required to lodge the same, with oaths on the verity, as soon as possible, either in the hands of Mr Donald McLeod of Glendrioch, or Mr Murdoch Minister minister of Leith, the trustees, (by Lochcarron) or Mr George Cairncross agent for the church, Edinburgh.

The said trustees do hereby require the bailiff, &c. of the land deceased Mr Donald McLeod, or their doers, properly authorised, to meet at Kirkton of Glencraig, on Wednesday the 26th day of March current, in order that the proceedings of the trustees may be laid before the meeting, and such other steps directed to be taken as the creditors shall judge to be most conducive to their interest.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSE AND LANDS TO BE LET.

In Breadalbane, Perthshire, and FARM-STOCKING to be Sold.

TO BE LET for a whole year, half, or quarter of a year, and entered to at Whitsunday next, genteely furnished.

The House of ACHLYNE, with Stables, Coach-house, Bathing house, and other necessary offices. The house is large and commodious, fit to accommodate any family; it has a carriage-road to the door, is delightfully situated, and in the open neighbourhood of a fine sporting country, abounding with game of every kind. The gardener at Achlyne will supply any family residing there with all sorts of necessary garden-stuffs.

Further information may be had from the proprietor at Achlyne, or from William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be also Let, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE LOW GROUNDS of the Farm of Achlyne, consisting of arable and pasture grounds, and an extensive meadow, all inclosed and subdivided. These lands have been many years in the natural possession of the proprietor for the purpose of improvement, and, by a considerable expenditure of money, are now in fine order. The arable grounds may be ploughed with two horses, and they are supplied with lime and peats in abundance, for the use of the farm.

The entry to the houses and farm may be at Whitsunday next, and to the arable land at the separation of next crop from the ground. And

To be Sold at Achlyne, at Whitsunday next, the MILK COWS, and a variety of other Black Cattle; also HORSES, and Labouring Utensils of every kind; and, at the term of summer following, the Growing Cows on the farm of Achlyne.

PRICE OF HOUSES REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Friday the 21st March 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon. A Tenement of Houses at the head of Bachelors-Street, known by the name of FULLWOOD'S LAND, in the following lots.

Lot I. That dwelling-house, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms with closets and wall-presses, two large bed-closets off the dining-room, with kitchen, pantry, servants room, and cellar, as presently possessed by Mr Chalmers, at 25 l. rent.

Lot II. The second storey of the foorside tenement, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room; three bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants room, cellar, and several other conveniences, as presently possessed by Mrs Ross, at 25 l. rent.

Lot III. The third and fourth storeys of said tenement, consisting of a large room, 20 feet long by 16 feet wide; and another, about the same size, with a closet, three bed-rooms, with closets to each; kitchen, pantry, cellars, and lumber garret, — possessed by Mrs Graham at 30 l. rent.

The tenement was finished within these four years; the situation is healthful, commands extensive prospects to west and south, and only ten minutes walk to the cross of Edinburgh.

For further particulars apply to Adam Bruce writer in Edinburgh, or Henry Duncan merchant there, with either of whom the articles and conditions of roup may be seen.

LANDS IN BERWICK SHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday next, the 10th day of March 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of CRUMRIGG, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and the shire of Berwick. They are all inclosed, and are rented at 84 l. Sterling yearly; and they hold ten of the Crown, for payment of small feu-duty.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Musselburgh, or to James Bell writer, foot of Stair's Close, Edinburgh, with either of whom a private bargain may be concluded previous to the day of sale.

The tenant will show the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE,

WITHIN the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th day of March 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS of LANGSIDE, lying in the parish of Boudon and county of Roxburgh.

These lands are wholly arable, lie contiguous, and are all inclosed with stone dykes. There is a convenient and fitable steading of houses, and some valuable alh and elm trees, upon the premises.

For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 930 l.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Eudovic Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for Mr Jephcott's creditors, or to John Tawfe writer in Edinburgh.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of MANDERSOUN, lying in the parish of Dunse, and shire of Berwick, consisting of about 900 acres, all which are inclosed and subdivided with hedges or stone dykes, in remarkable good repair. The present net yearly rent is about 800 l. Sterling, and the whole lands held of the Crown. The estate lies within a mile of the populous town of Dunse, and the post roads from Dunse to Berwick, Eyemouth, &c. run through the grounds. The mansion-house is not in repair, but there is a most delightful situation for building. It is elevated so as to overlook the whole rich country of the Merse, at same time it is sheltered from the strongest winds by planting, and is largely supplied with spring water. It has also the view of two beautiful pieces of water, which have been lately formed at a considerable expense, and the banks laid out with planting and shrubbery in the modern taste. There is a good free-store quarry within a gunshot of the situation for building. The purchaser may have access at Martinmas next to 200 or 300 acres of the inclosures surrounding the house, and a great part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, if he chuses it.

For particulars apply to Alexander Keith writer to the signet, who will show a plan of the grounds, rental, and the progress of rents, and who has power to conclude a bargain. The grounds will be shown by James Wait tenant at Brierhill, Mandersoun.

Not to be repeated.

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